

Status of NHTSA's Roof Crush Research

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Roof Crush

Phase 1 – Determine Plate Angles

Phase 2 – Initial Fleet Evaluation

Phase 3 – Expanded Fleet Evaluation

Roof Crush Phase 1 - Approach

- Computer Simulation to Select Test Conditions
 - 5° pitch, 25° roll
 - 10° pitch, 45° roll
- Tested 3 Pairs of Vehicles
 - 1997 Dodge Grand Caravan
 - 1998 Chevrolet S-10 Pickup
 - 2002 Ford Explorer
- Compared Force vs. Displacements
- Compared Damage to Real World

Roof Crush Phase 1 - Summary

- No Trend in Energy 'Absorbed'
- No Trend in Peak Force
- No Trend in Far-Side Lateral Crush
- More Vertical Crush in 5° x 25°
- Any Differences Were Very Subtle
 - Not distinguishable in subjective evaluation of photographs of roof damage

Roof Crush Phase 2 - Approach

- Test 10 Recent Model Vehicles
- Load Plate Angles 5° pitch, 25° roll
- Test to 254 mm of Load Plate Displacement
- Collect Force vs. Displacement Data
- Collect Headroom Measurement Data

Roof Crush Phase 2 - Vehicles: One From Each Type/Size

Passenger Cars:

- 2002 Ford Mustang
- 2002 Toyota Camry
- 2001 Ford Crown Victoria

Sport Utility Vehicles:

- 2002 Honda CR-V
- 2002 Ford Explorer*
- 2001 Chevrolet Tahoe

* Data from Phase 1

Pickup Trucks:

- 1998 Chevrolet S-10Pickup*
- 2002 Dodge Ram 1500Pickup

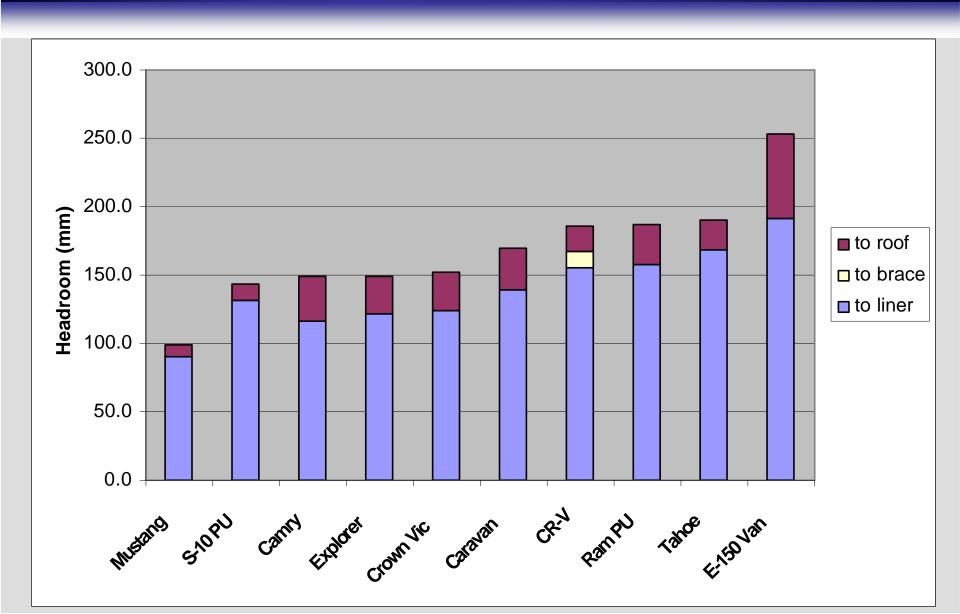
Vans:

- 1997 Dodge GrandCaravan*
- 1999 Ford E-150Econoline Van

Roof Crush Phase 2 - Roof Attachment Point

- Seat Track Position & Seat Back Angle for 50th Male per FMVSS 208
- Locate H-Point Using OSCAR Device
 - x and z coordinates
- Identify 'Top of Head'
 - Located for first vehicle by seating H-3 dummy
 - Used translation of OSCAR x and z coordinates for remaining vehicles
 - y coordinate from centerline of seat
- Locate Point Vertically Above 'Top of Head'
 - On interior roof liner
 - On exterior hard roof

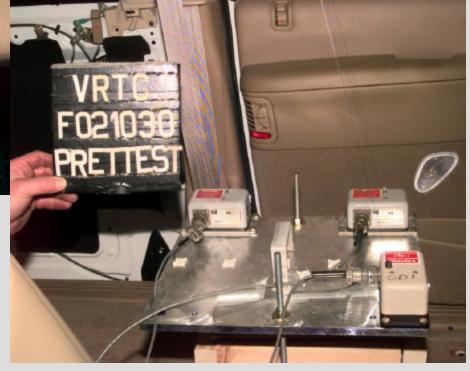
Roof Crush Phase 2 – Initial Headroom



Roof Crush Phase 2 – String Potentiometer Attachment



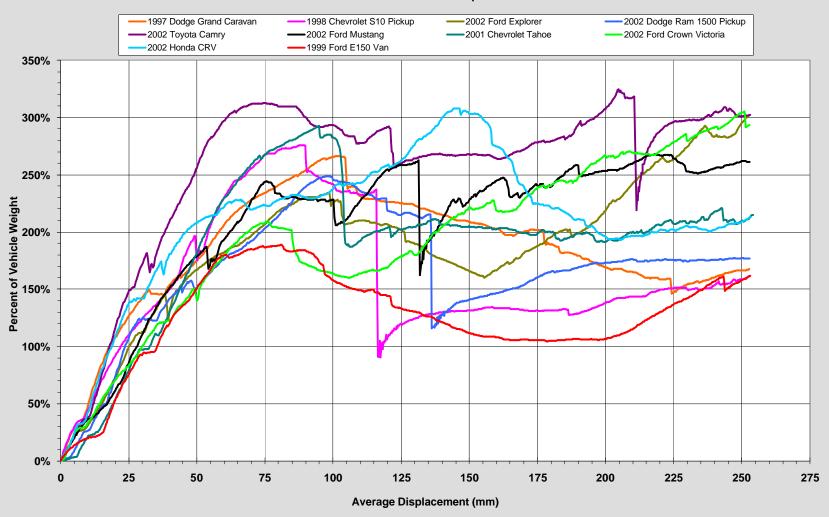
3 string potentiometers were used to track the roof point initially above the drivers head



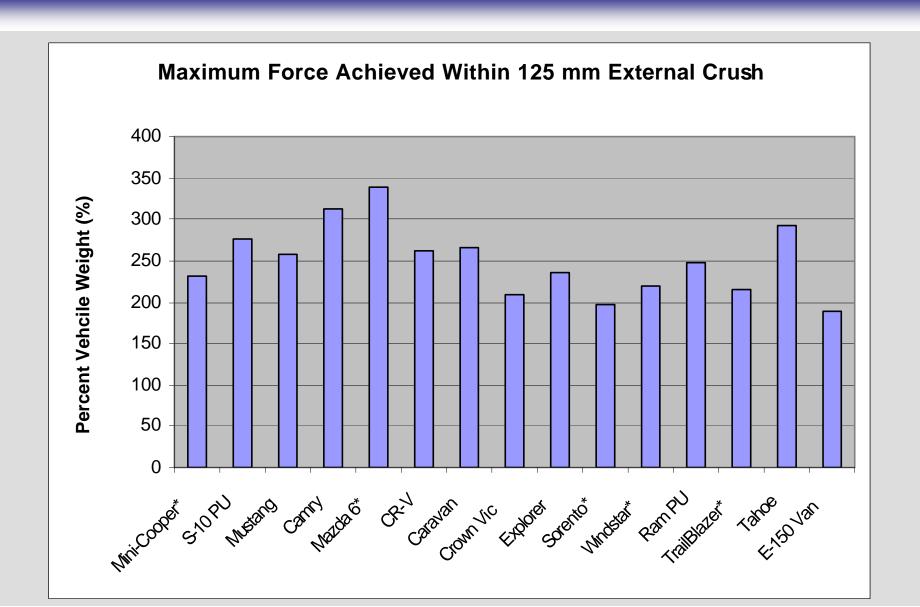
Roof Crush Phase 2 - Results

Percent of Vehicle Weight vs. Displacement

To 254 mm Load Plate Displacement



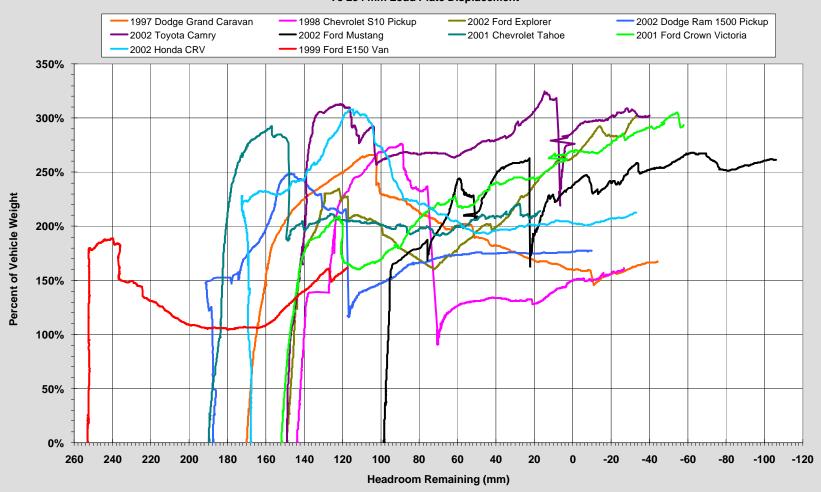
Roof Crush Phase 2 - Results

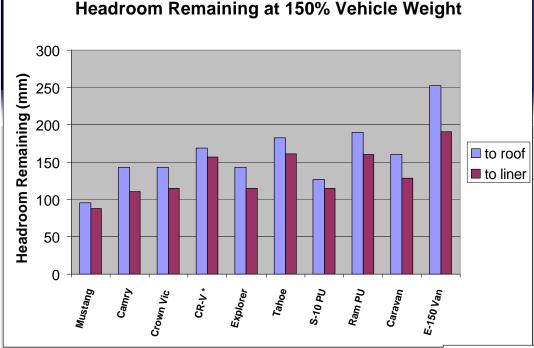


Roof Crush Phase 2 - Results

Percent of Vehicle Weight vs. Headroom Remaining to Roof

To 254 mm Load Plate Displacement

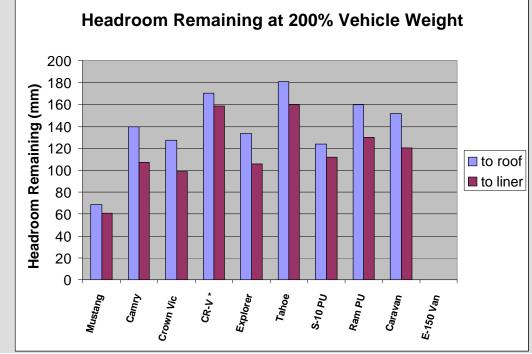


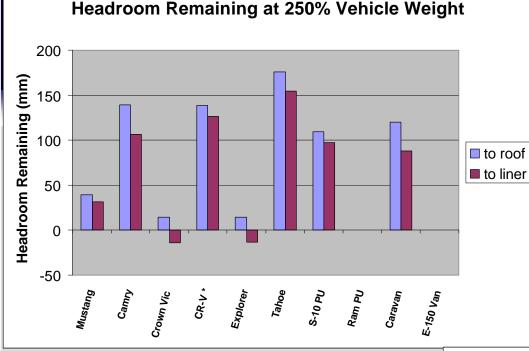


* to brace

All vehicles reached 150% of vehicle weight with significant head room remaining

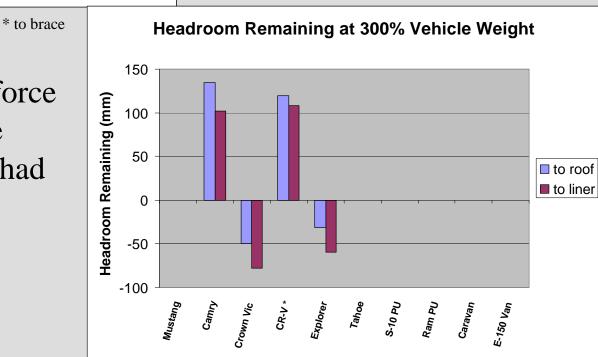
Only 1 vehicle did not have a peak force above 200% of vehicle weight, but it still had positive head room at the end of the test





8 of the 10 vehicles had a peak force above 250% of vehicle weight, and 6 of these had positive head room remaining

4 vehicles had a peak force above 300% of vehicle weight, and 2 of these had positive head room remaining



Roof Crush Phase 3 - Approach

- Test 10 Recent Model Vehicles
- Load Plate Angles 5° pitch, 25° roll
- Test to 254 mm of Load Plate Displacement
- Collect Force vs. Displacement Data
- Document Time of Liner-to-Head Contact

Roof Crush Phase 3 - Vehicles

Passenger Cars:

- 2003 Ford Focus
- 2003 Chevrolet Cavalier
- 2001 Ford Taurus
- 2003 Chevrolet Impala

Sport Utility Vehicles:

- 2003 Subaru Forester
- 2002 Nissan Xterra
- 2003 Ford Expedition

Pickup Trucks:

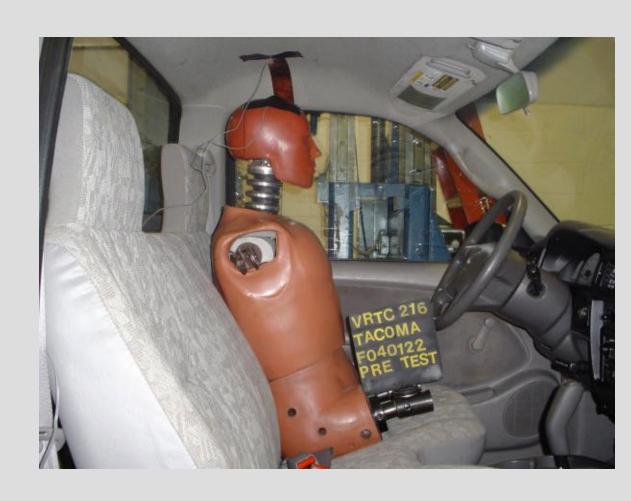
- 2003 Toyota Tacoma
- 2003 Ford F-150

Van:

2003 Chevrolet Express (15-passenger)

Roof Crush Phase 3 – Dummy Placement

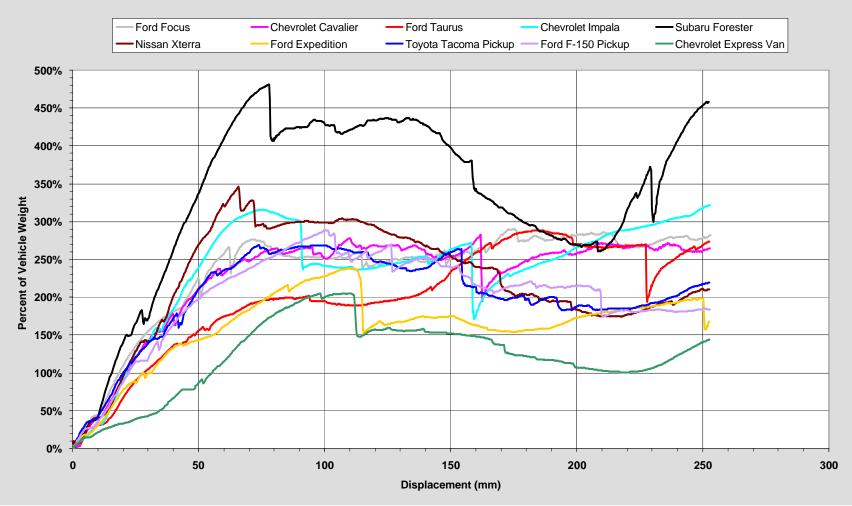
- Hybrid-III 50th Male
- Positioned per FMVSS 208
- Arms and Legs Removed
- Contact Switch on Head and Liner



Roof Crush Phase 3 - Results

Percent of Vehicle Weight vs. Displacement

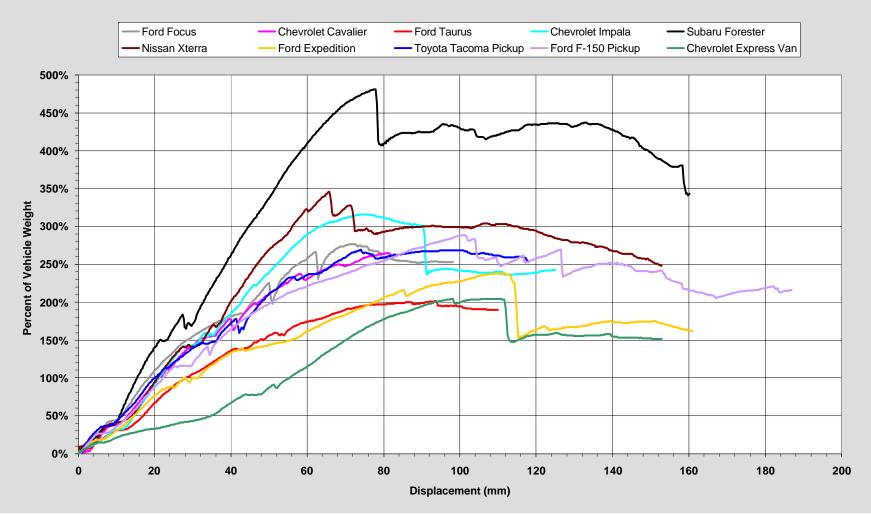
To 254 mm Load Plate Displacement



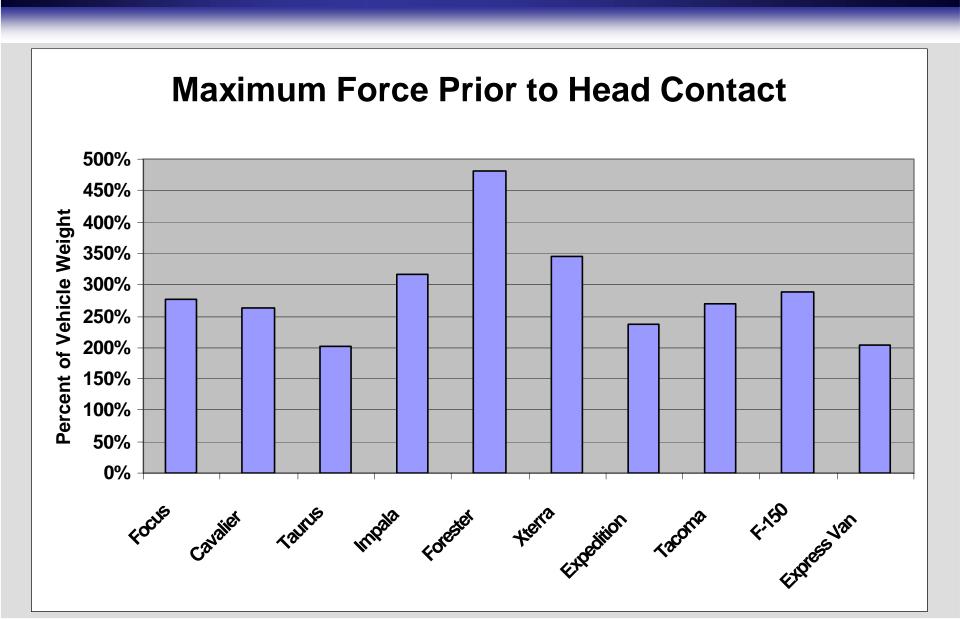
Roof Crush Phase 3 - Results

Percent of Vehicle Weight vs. Displacement

To Head Contact



Roof Crush Phase 3 - Results



THE END